THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St. Telephone Calla. Business Office.....238 | Editorial Rooms......242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL.

paily only, one year 8.00 paily, including Sunday, one year 10.00 Sunday only, one year..... 2.00 WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier......20 cts

Reduced Rates to Clubs. F Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY.

WEEKLY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp: on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-age is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

companied by the name and address of the writer. THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places:

PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de Capucines. NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House.

CINCINNATI-S .B. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

Senator Voorhees declares that his silver bill "is all his own." Thus far there is no indication that he will be compelled to copyright it.

It would be very mean for the President and Secretary Gresham to blame their Hawaiian blunder upon Paramount Commissioner Blount.

President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, had a very close call for re-election. and doubtless he would have failed if he had not sacrificed his conservatism.

It is unkind in the extreme for such free coinage papers as the Atlanta Constitution to attribute to our senior Senator a urpose to deceive ignorant Indiana Democrats by his silver purchase bill.

The New York Sun rises to remark that Senator Hill is justified in opposing the confirmation of Mr. Hornblower for the Supreme Court on the ground that he is young man who is not classed among the most eminent lawyers.

Did any veteran notice among those in the House, on Saturday, who assailed the President's pension policy, which has so grievously wronged hundreds of Indiana exsoldiers, the name of an Indiana Democrat or of any Northern Democrat?

It was thought that the opponents of the Wilson bill on the Democratic side of the House could be united against it, but, alas, there is no Sam Randall, and the Cleveland treatment of Randall fills the hearts of small and timid men with fear.

As the Democratic demand for the name of the author of the address of the Democratic State committee stigmatized as a forgery continues, it may be in order to remark that Assistant Attorney-general Leon Bailey is charged with its authorship.

In this issue is a communication setting forth some facts in connection with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Cope vs. Shuck. Not only is the verdict of the jury a most remarkable one, but the decision of the Supreme Court sustains it. The Supreme Court of Indiana will not take high rank as lawyers upon such decisions.

It is claimed that the population of New Mexico, which the House has voted to make a State, is decreasing, judged by the vote. which was 12,491 in 1884 and 11,641 in 1892. At the same time the valuation is decreasing, the aggregate being \$2,000,000 less upon a higher appraisal than it was in 1886, when it was \$30,000,000. The decrease in the output of the mines within a few years has been over six millions. If these statements are correct New Mexico should remain a Territory.

The new party, which will have for its aim the free and unlimited coinage of silver. will be not only a godsend for the Populist leaders, but it will be likely to pick up thousands of Democratic voters in the Western States whom Democratic demagogues have led to believe that the woes of those who have not enough money can be relieved by stamping sixty or seventy cents' worth of silver one dollar for all the owners of silver bullion. But the new party can never carry the Governor Waites and Lewellings.

The Milwaukee Sentinel sees in the decision of the Supreme Court of this State in regard to issuing of licenses to saloons where the adjacent property holder objects a principle which may have an influence upon the traffic which "is more far reaching than any restrictive measures usually adopted." The declaration of the court that the license law treats the liquor traffic as dangerous to public and private morals, and that it cannot be presumed that the Legislature intended to authorize acts to the injury of a third party where no compensation is provided except upon the consent of that party, certainly places the granting of licenses in a new light.

The charge which about a dozen Democratic papers in this State make against the address of the State Democratic committee which is called a forgery is that the declaration therein contained regarding the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law would not be sustained by a Democratic county convention in the State. The Journal thinks that these sore and excited editors are mistaken. A good portion of postoffice or internal revenue office, or of office of any sort, with a regular and comfortable stipend, would cause these complaining editors to see the silver legislation through a very different medium. Furthermore, if the county conventions were composed of Democrats who are the most intelligent business men in the State most of them would vote to sustain the action of Congress in regard to silver. Among the business

men in this city who vote the Democratic

-

ticket it would be difficult to find one who is in favor of free coinage of silver. The truth is that the best men, that is, those who have the largest business experience, do not attend Democratic conventions.

SCOPE OF THE STEHLIN DECISION.

There appeared in the court record of the Journal last Saturday the report of a decision of the Supreme Court of the State which may prove to be more far-reaching in its scope than at first appears. Some two or three years ago one John H. Stehlin opened a saloon at the corner of Seventh and College avenue, under the protection a license granted over the protest of most of the residents of the neighborhood. One of the immediate results was a decline of the rental value of property in the vicinity of the saloon, and, of course, the salable value also. To be compensated for this, Mrs. Mary E. Haggart and others brought suit for damages in the Marion Circuit Court against Mr. Stehlin and the owner of the house in which the saloon was kept. In the Circuit Court the defendants pleaded that they were protected by a license duly granted, and the Circuit Court decided that the license was a protection against such damages. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which sustained the court below, but on the application of the plaintiffs a new trial was granted, which resulted in the decision referred to. The Supreme Court holds that the State has a right to license the liquor traffic, but in the absence of any law upon the subject, any one may sell intoxicants, so that a license is not necessary to the selling, but that the class of legislation known as license laws only prescribes the conditions under which liquor may be sold, if sold at all. The basis of all license laws is prohibition-the license only regulating the sale. This has often been decided, not only by the Indiana Supreme Court, but by every court of last resort before which the question has been brought. The new point in the Stehlin case is that a license from the State cannot authorize the planting of a saloon where it becomes a detriment to others; and that not only have the individuals who may be damaged by its existence a right to recover, but the community as well may proceed in a State case and have the saloon abated, and that the owner of the property as well as the man who has the license is bound for dam-

It is difficult, therefore, to foresee to what extent this decision may affect the saloon business within the State. The question of personal damages will in every individual case be a question of fact to be determined by the court or jury trying the case. Evidently there are neighborhoods, at least, in every town and city in the State in which the most orderly saloon would be unwelcome. If all individuals whose property is made less valuaa residence or less profitable for rental purposes should apply for damages it may materially affect the profitableness of the business, to say nothing of the liability to prosecution as a nuisance, because even a most orderly saloon may in some communities be so called.

FREE-COINAGE CRITICISM OF THE VOORHEES BILL.

It is very evident that those who insist upon the free coinage of silver will not be satisfied with the Voorhees bill. In other words, the silver coinage people are not so blind as is Mr. Voorhees, or as he assumes them to be. Take the Atlanta Constitution. It is and has been one of the most strenuous advocates of the free coinage of silver, but it turned upon the Voorhees bill in a manner which shows that it is not deceived by its promises, saying:

In the light of the fact that our currency system is now dominated by the single gold standard-silver being no longer the money of final payment, but redeemable in gold at the treasury as the greenbacks are-the effect of Mr. Voorhees's measure will be to make it necessary to borrow more gold with which to redeem the new silver currency.

This statement is reiterated in the same article, and it is the truth. As the Journal has stated, the dangers threatened by the Sherman act are aggravated by Mr. Voorhees's bill. All legislation should tend to closer relations between gold and the volume of silver which the country is carrying, both by limiting coinage and maintaining values. Furthermore, the Atlanta Constitution informs Mr. Cleveland that the advocates of the free coinage of silver are not so because "they want to increase or inflate the currency, but because they are anxious to be relieved of the pressure of the gold standard." Evidently, this is not the Voorhees view, assuming that there is such a thing as a Voorhees view which has not for its object the fooling of Democratic and other voters whose ignorance he always assumes.

THE PROFESSIONAL AND THE REAL

WORKINGMAN. There never was so marked a difference between the professional and the real workingman as there is to-day. The professional workingman, of which General Master Workman Sovereign is a fair sample, is working in his usual manner. He has no trade and no industrial employment, Against all sorts of labor in which real workingmen engage he struck years ago. The grime of toil has not been on his hands for years. He has been in the calamity business for years. Iowa paid him to stuff the statistics of that prosperous State with calamity for several years, While in the pay of the State he preached free trade. He has been selected to succeed Mr. Powderly, and has started out on his campaign. He has made speeches, but none of them contains a suggestion that can give labor an hour's employment. The last heard of him he was in Washington hovering about the lobby of the bonanza mine owners, proposing to organize labor in the interest of that class of capitalists. His last declaration was that he stood for free trade pure and simple.

And the real workingman in the centers of industry and production—what is he doing? Those employed in the textile industries in Massachusetts are uniting in protests to Congress against the Wilson bill. In Pittsburg thousands have united in simflar protests. Near New York two thousand workingmen who have been employed in the jute industry have protested against the Wilson bill. Three months ago work-

ingmen in this congressional district petitioned Mr. Bynum to use his influence to retain the McKinley law as it is, in order to prevent widespread suffering in the gas region. The people employed in the hosiery mills and the glove industry throughout New York have sent urgent appeals to Congress to let the protective tariff alone. That is, the real workingman who sees factories closing and wages cut down in view of the enactment of the Wilson bill, is appealing to Congress not to pass it.

How long will the real workingman pay assessments to make up large salaries for the professional workingman who goes about the country preaching free trade and joining the lobby of the silver-mine capitalists?

THE FARMER'S LESSON.

The official reports show that the value of the four crops-wheat, corn, oats and cotton-this year is \$1,233,658,000, compared with \$1,455,622,122 last year. The quantities and prices were as follows:

Quantities. Prices. 1892. 1893. 1892. Corn, bu.....1,649,000,000 1,628,000,006 37. 39. 6,717,000 6.99 8 Cotton, bls... 6,600,000 516,000,000 52.1 62. 661,000,000 28.8 31. Wheat, bu.... 400,000,000 Oats, bu..... 640,000,000

With the exception of corn, the quantities were larger in 1892 than in 1893, yet the prices are materially less with the smaller quantities. Heretofore, under ordinary conditions, the larger the quantity the smaller the price, but this year is an exception. The quantity of wheat in bushels is 116,000,000 less this year than last, while the price is 10.3 cents per bushel less than a year ago. That is, the price is 161-3 per cent. less and the volume 221/2 per cent. less than last

These are striking facts for which there is due to diminished exports, but the statistics of our foreign trade show that the export of wheat was larger in July, August, September and October of this year than during the corresponding months of last year. The same is true of corn and oats, while the export of cotton has been 90,000 bales this year in excess of last. To what, then, is the decline in prices with lesser volume due? To the fact that closing factories, discharged railroad employes and silent mines have deprived hundreds of thousands of workingmen of the means with which to purchase the products of the farm as freely as in the past There can be no other cause in the face of a smaller stock in the country than a year ago. To the apt man, and particularly to the farmer, these facts convey an important lesson, which is that the one great market for the American farmer is the United States, and that when that is curtailed in any degree low prices and sluggish sales are the natural consequences. The further lesson is that no foreign market can make up the loss to the American farmer when the American consumer does not earn the money which will enable him to become the generous consumer he is by habit. Such facts prove that, so far as the farmer is concerned, the markets of the world are a delusion and a snare if they put faith in them.

RAILROAD REFORM IN RUSSIA.

The Czar of Russia has recently issued decree which should commend him to those people who believe in what they term the "nationalization of the railroads." He | band." has taken possession of the three trunk lines of railway in the empire, to the end that they may be run by the government in future. The Czar has not entirely confiscated the roads, as some of the disciples of Bellamy would do in this country, but he has done the next thing, which is to fix the compensation of the shareholders at a figure much below their real value. As it is not prudent for the owners to protest, and there are no tribunals to which an appeal can be taken, they are discreetly silent. The Czar's officials have explained that this step has been taken because of the gross mismanagement of the roads, impairing their efficiency. Special rates to favored shippers, giving them the control of a certain trade, is not the offense which has led the Czar to confiscate the railroads. Such injustices do not appeal to the man who is the government and who seems not to take an exciting interest in the welfare of the governed. The real cause for the Czar's action is that the roads are not kept in a state of efficiency and that the money which should be spent making permanent road beds and in purchasing abundant rolling stock has been divided among officers and directors. This would probably not be a matter of interest to the Czar so long as there should be peace; but some day war may come, and then the government will need the best of railways and equipment to transfer men and material to the battlefield. The European governments, which are chiefly devoted to impoverishing their subjects in order to be ready for war, have reached a point in preparations where a weak railroad system can no more be permitted than antiquated rifles. It is not probable that the most meagre facilities given the traffic of Russia will be improved by the change to management by the government; yet with a one-man control, under a system in which officials are executed or banished upon suspicion of wrong doing, it is probable that a higher degree of efflciency in management could be attained for a nationalized railroad than in the United States, where all the positions, from highest to lowest, would be regarded as the spoils belonging to the victor in the latest election, and political "pulls" rather than capacity and experience would count in the

selection of employes. VALUE OF FREE ADVERTISING.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas City, at a recent meeting, called the attention of the public to the assistance rendered the union by the press, It was stated that the value of the space donated to the workers of the society by the press during the past year approximated \$335,000. The workers were urged to utilize the opportunities afforded them by the newspapers, that knowledge of temperance might be increased. This acknowledgment is of so remarkable a character as to call for especial notice. Every newspaper manager knows that if he were to charge advertising rates for all the advertising that appears in the pages of his

publication his percentage of profits would be largely increased, but he is not accustomed to the recognition of this fact by the persons and institutions benefited by his free contributions of valuable space. It is the custom of organizations of a public or semi-public character from churches and reform associations of all sorts, to amateur musical or dramatic societies, to demand as a right or unquestionable privilege the publication of matters relating to their respective interests. Wherever such matters are of general importance they are printed as a part of the news which a properly regulated newspaper undertakes to give. Often they are not news in any sense, and are of consequence to a very limited circle, but an intimation that payment for their insertion was necessary would be met with indignation and resentment. Every publisher learns that, although his paper is published as a business enterprise from which he hopes to gain a reasonable pecuniary profit, he must contribute freely to every "cause." Other business men who have only money to give, may refuse without incurring blame, but not he who has newspaper space. He gives it, therefore, though not always reluctantly, for the normally constituted newspaper man is generous and has a friendliness for religious and reform enterprises and a willingness to promote them. But, having given the space, which is his financial capital, to all these concerns, as requested, he is aware that he is not likely to have even the reward of thanks. On the contrary, he and his paper are apt to be mercilessly berated for their sins of commission and omission by the beneficiaries of his gifts. "Benefits forgot" is the rule with the good people who are accustomed to the free publication of matters they wish printed. The calculation of values by the Kansas City W. C. T. U. is an unprecedented occurrence. That body, with unusual intelligence and discrimination, realizes the fact that the press does not, as charged by its critics, give preference to crimes and trivialities rather than to the proceedings of the moral part of the community, but treats the latter with the greatest consideration and as an aid without which all movements for social regeneration must fail. The sum which the society names as the value of the space given it will probably surprise many people, but if they will make a similar calculation in regard to enterprises in which they are themselves interested they will discover that the Kansas

C. M. Miller, Corydon, Ind.: An expertenced packer says to build ice houses with a twelve-inch space between planks or joists, the space to be filled with sawdust. No air chambers.

City women made no overestimate.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Only Test. Maud-But if you are not sure that you ove him, how dare you marry him? Edith-How else can I find out whether I

A Lesson of the Times. These tight and economic times This paradoxic lesson teach: The closer money seems to get The more we find it out of reach.

Defending Her Hubby. "Did you hear about Dolly Footlites cowhiding that reporter?"

"Yes. What was the trouble?" "She objected to the order in which he constructed his sentences. He wrote that she was accompanied on her tour by maid, a parrot, two pug dogs and a hus-

In Kansas. There are pretty rocky times In Kansas: They are looking for the dimes In Kansas; If you sing "After the Ball," They fine you rather small-Just fifty cents in all.

In Kansas. VOORHEES'S SILVER BILL.

Fortunately, there is little danger of the bill becoming a law.-Philadelphia Press Having squred himself with the President Senator Voorhees is now trying square himself with his constituents.-St Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.) Mr. Cleveland would no more think of signing such a bill as Senator Voorhees has framed than of signing the free-coinage bill that Mr. Bland is preparing.-Bos-

ton Herald (Ind.) It is so unfortunate that Voorhees can not pour a little buncombe into Miss Indiana's ear without all the rest of the sisterhood of States listening.-Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.)

We do not believe that the Voorhees bill can be enacted, but its serious discussion can hardly fail to be disturbing to a business situation already sufficiently unsettled.-Boston Journal.

Senator Voorhees's silver bill and his

pension play can hardly mean less than that the tall Hoosier is listening in dreams to echoes of that good-Western-man shout. -Detroit Tribune (Rep.) Mr. Voorhees resents the statement that his financial bill is the President's measure. We are glad to know that one bill introduced by a Democrat has not first passed the White House .- Toledo Blade

The Voorhees proposition is of the same stripe as the Sherman bill. It is quite as inimical to the true interests of silver. The white metal must be recognized as money. not as a mere commodity.-New York Re-

It is, however, unnecessary to follow Mr. Voorhees's arguments in favor of his new bill, as it is only required to quote Voorhees versus Voorhees in order to refute every proposition he now advances.-Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.)

This Voorhees bill is by no means all

that Western and Southern free coinage men would like if they could get it, but perhaps they may make up their minds that half a loaf is better than no bread at all.-Hartford Courant (Rep.) It is probable that this contortion act his (Voorhees's) own entirely. Of course he will be supported by the silverites, but certainly there cannot be danger of the passage of any such scheme as this. -Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.) Senator Voorhees says that his preposterous bill to substitute another silver

"miserable makeshift" is not an administration measure. We should hope so, -New York Mail and Express (Rep.) It is true that Mr. Voorhees promised the silver men to do something for silver: but he ought to have more imagination than to propose as that something 57 per cent, of the policy against which he contended so vigorously in the extra session.

coinage bill for the so-called Sherman

-New York World (Dem.) When the chosen leader of the professed sound money Democrats makes himself responsible for the introduction of legislation like the Voorhees bill the general public may at least be permitted to wonder what the Democratic idea of a sound money policy really is.-Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

Senator Voorhees must be joking. Or perhaps he was working for repeal last fall under a special contract which has since expired. His silver bill is about as had as the Sherman act. The country might as well have held on to that law as now to take his measure. Is he striking for more offices.-Springfield Republican

Senator Voorhees has recovered from the lucid interval with which he was mysteriously afflicted when the repeal of the

Sherman law was before the Senate, and is now quite himself again with his bill, introduced yesterday, to go the Sherman law several worse and play the mischief generally with the currency .- New York

Evening Post (Ind.) Senator Voorhees's new silver bill is probably intended to bring Senator Voorhees into conformity with Senator Voorhees. Or is it in the nature of a motion to reconsider, when reconsideration is impossible, in order to cut off inconvenient afterclaps?-Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC STATES.

The admission of another new State will be good for the hunting business, which is just now inclined to flag.—Boston Herald

The House is busy manufacturing Democratic States just now. Utah was put through Thursday and Arizona, Greasers and all, went through a-whooping yester-day.—New York Advertiser (Rep.)

Why isn't Oklahoma admitted along with New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah's Because Oklahoma is Republican, and that is enough, says the large Democratic majority in the House.-Toledo Blade (Rep.) If the Democrats of Congress would stop

with Utah or add Oklahoma, which has better prospects of growth and permanent prosperity than either New Mexico or Arizona, there would be less objection to their programme,-Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.) Would not an amendment of the Utah State admission bill, to the effect of the annexation of the territory to Nevada, be in order? We suggest and recommend to the Republican Senators the urgent and busi-nesslike consideration of this question.-

Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.) The Democrats propose to add three rotten boroughs to those already existing. Retributive justice follows fast on such acts as this. These rotten borough States imperil the principle of representative gov-ernment. We Democrats are too ready to repeat Republican blunders.-Louisville Post

It would be absurd to say that State making has not been and will not be a measure for partisan advantage-no less in the admission of the Dakotas, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington than of Utah. It is significant at least that the Republicans did not cry halt until all sure Republican territory had been gathered.-Kansas City Star

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Avarilla Oliveria Cromwell Bush, recently deceased in England, was of the eighth generation in direct descent from the Protector.

Miss Stowe, of Omaha, who wanted to change her name that she might the more easily win literary fame, didn't want to tread on Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Daniel Lamont has a music box con-

cealed in a chair in her drawing room which is so arranged that when any one sits on the chair a flood of melody fills the room and surprises the visitor. Pope Leo, after having introduced electric

light, the telephone and the phonograph into the Vatican, is now giving still further evidence of his progressive ideas by having an elevator constructed to hoist visitors up into the ball of St. Peter's Cathedral. An old-time house still standing on one

of the rural roads leading from the town of Lexington, Mass., bears upon it an inscription, reading: "The birthplace of Theodore Parker, Aug. 24, 1810." It was placed there in 1862 by J. R. Manley, of Boston, It is of scarlet fever that Sir Archibald

Orr-Ewing has just died in Scotland. The late baronet was the head of the greatest turkey-red dyeing and printing establishment in the world, and under the circum stances the malady of which he died cannot be considered altogether inappropriate. It is announced that ex-King Milan of Servia has again come to the end of his financial tether. Since his abdication he is alleged to have spent nearly \$5,000,000, and it is regarded as probable that he will at tempt some fresh coup d'etat with a view to the acquisition of a substantial subsidy

from the Servian government. John W. Mackay leads a very retired life in New York. Rising early each morning he exercises with dumbbells and Indian clubs for an hour or more. He takes a very light breakfast and spends the morning over the papers or a magazine. He takes very little interest in the social aspirations of his wife and daughter, being chiefly occupied with the progress of his two sons

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard tells this story: "A banker and his niece, who are members of a religious sect called the Skoptzi, or selfmutilators, were sentenced recently to fifteen and ten years' imprisonment, respecttvely. The banker tattooed a cross on his niece's breast and mutilated himself. Mutilation is a penal offense in Russia only when it is prompted by religious motives.' Miss Charlotte W. Hawes, of Boston, is making an effort to have the church bells of that city rung in the interest of the musical education of the people. Perhaps the most famous chime is in the tower of Christ Church, Salem street, which was presented to the church by the citizens of London in 1744. These bells were formerly rung in the old English fashion, and when General Lafayette visited Boston in 1824 thorities had the bells put in order, and they rang out a musical welcome

to the great Frenchman. . With the single exception of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, there is no European monarch who does not speak with a foreign accent the language of the people over which he or she reigns. Even the Comte de Paris's speech indicates the fact that he was brought up by a German mother, while the Comtesse's accent Spanish. That of the English royal family is German, and the same must be said of the house of Romanoff, of Denmark, of Queen Marguerite of Italy, and of the reigning houses of Holland and Belgium. The reigning family of Sweden speak Swedish with French accent, while that of the present King of Portugal is distinctly

Lovely woman, on the go From morn to evening without stopping. Thou hast one joy without alloy In this tumultuous Christmas shopping, -New York Heraid.

> A hundred fat sparrows Are in you tree: A hundred fat sparrows All noisy and free. O why should a mortal hungry be With a hundred fat sparrows In yonder tree? -St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Rather Rough. Detroit Tribune.

It must be admitted that it is a little rough to starve out a whole section of the country in order to test a free-trade theory, but the Gogebic people might as well understand that facts and conditions will not be allowed to interfere with theories under this administration.

Drowned Already. Philadelphia Press.

With respect to the statement that Grover Cleveland would stick to his Hawaiian policy, it may be said that Mr. G. C. is in the position of a man who doesn't care whether the ocean is fifty feet or fifty miles deep after he has gone down the first ten.

The Hawaiian Pit. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. The present administration has fallen into the pit it digged for its predecessor, and

Mr. Harrison can be forgiven for any chuckling he may indulge in over the trend of affairs. He is enjoying a vindication at the hands of his enemies.

Never Before. Boston Journal.

And still Secretary Carlisle does not communicate to the country the state of the national finances. We have never had a Secretary of the Treasury before who required so much time to ascertain where he was at.

Two Voluntary Exiles.

Iowa State Register. Van Alen, the would-be minister to Rome. and Zella Nicolaus have both indignantly left their native country, where newspapers are such meddlers.

A Possibility. Philadelphia Inquirer.

It may be that the Wilson tariff bill was framed to please the wild men in Borneo. It seems to please no one near at home.

Our William S. Philadelphia Inquirer. The great North American nuisance in politics, Representative Holman, of Indiana, is at large once more.

THE COPE-SHUCK CASE

The Remarkable Contest for the Auditorship of Jennings County.

Jury's Unique Verdict, by Which Shuck Was Found Guilty and Acquitted, Sus-

tained by the Supreme Court.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In Wednesday's issue, under the caption "Noted Case Deided," the Journal gives what purports to be a history of the Cope-Shuck contest for the auditorship in Jennings county. It is bristling with error, and the purpose of this letter is to give the facts. W. A. Shuck served one year as treasurer of Jennings county as an appointee to fill a vacancy, his time expiring as such in November, 1886, when John D. Kidd succeeded him, having defeated Shuck at the election. Shuck being a candidate for re-election. Shuck turned over to Kidd \$17,744, and took Kidd's receipt therefor. Kidd did not examine the books to ascertain whether the amount paid him was correct or not, but took what was paid him as the successor of Shuck. He did not examine the books until the summer of 1890, when, knowing that he must soon account to his successor, he counted the cash and compared the same with the books to see how he stood. In doing this he found a shortage. Mr. Kidd not only made a personal examination, but called to his assistance two or more competent persons, one of whom was an expert, and they found a shortage of \$2,357.66, and that this shortage was in Mr. Shuck's administration while he was acting as treasurer. Mr. Kidd also called Mr. Shuck's atention to the shortage and asked him to examine for himself; this Shuck positively declined to do. After this the election occurred, and Shuck was elected over Cope by 39 majority. Kidd was distressed about the shortage, and knowing that it did not occur during his four years of administration as treasurer, and knowing that he must soon account to his successor, he filed with the Governor his affidavit and asked that no commission be issued to Mr. Shuck until the matter was adjudicated. This Governor Hovey did, as shown by the case of Hovey, Governor, vs. State on rel. W. A. Shuck (127 Ind. 588.) Shuck then paid the money and took the following receipt, which his attorney, the late Hon, J. D. New, prepared for him:

"VERNON, Ind., Nov. 20, 1890. "\$2,357.66-Received of William A. Shuck, ex-treasurer of Jennings county, Indiana, and whose term of office expired as such treasurer Nov. 18, 1886, the sum of \$2,357.66 that being the amount of public moneys with which said Shuck was chargeable as such treasurer, at said date, and which he has not accounted for nor paid over until now, as shown by the books and receipts

of said office.' This clearly states what he paid, and why. The next day Shuck's attorneys called on the Governor for the commission. Cope was now claiming the office by reason of the defalcation, and Governor Hovey declined to issue a commission until the courts should determine to whom it belonged. The Jour-nal article states that Mr. Kidd filed another affidavit with the Governor claiming the shortage to be \$4,854.84. This is error; no such affidavit was ever filed. Long after the \$2,357.66 was paid the Board of Commissioners had an examination made by experts, and the amount was ascertained to be \$4,854.84. After this examination Mr. Shuck had an examination by five of his own partisans in his own interest, with the result that they privately stated that the shortage was less than the amount he had paid. This examination was made in four or five days, while it took experts over two weeks to make the examination. Two of the five persons that Shuck had make the examination never went upon the witness stand to testify, though they were conveniently near when the trial was had. The commissioners refused to approve Shuck's bond until he had a commission or had purged himself of the alleged defalcation. A change in the board at the December session gave Mr. Shuck a majority, and his bond was then approved, but not until the word "commission" was stricken out. Then, in broad daylight, Shuck came to the auditor's office with a mob of his friends, and before the people realized what was going on he took possession of the office by mob violence. Immediately public senti-ment was at fever heat, and there was much disposition to retake the office, but better counsel prevailed and Cope went into court as a law-abiding citizen to seek redress.

THE TRIAL AND VERDICT. Friends of both parties were on the jury. and they were out twenty-four hours deliberating, but failed to reach an agreement. At last they effected a compromise by rendering a general verdict in favor of Mr. Shuck and by answering the following interrogatories propounded to them, to-wit: "State of Indiana, Jennings County, ss: "In the Jennings Circuit Court, May term, 892. The State of Indiana on the relation of John C. Cope vs. William A. Shuck. "The plaintiff submits the following spe-cial interrogatories in the above-entitled cause, and asks the court that the jury be required to answer the same in connection

with their verdict. "HARRIS, LAWRENCE & TWEEDY. "Plaintiff's Attorneys. "1. Did not Richard Osborn, under the instruction and direction of William A. Shuck without the consent of John C. Cope or any one acting for him, remove the lock on the door entering from the courthouse hall into the office of auditor of Jennings county, Indiana, on the 9th day of Decem-

ber, 1891? Yes. W. G. SIMPSON, Foreman. "2. Did not said Richard Osborn, by direction and instruction of William A. Shuck, place on and fasten to the said auditor's office door a lock, and give the keys thereof to William A. Schuck, without the consent of John C. Cope or any one acting for him, on the 9th day of December, 1891, and

auditor's office? Yes.
"W. G. SIMPSON, Foreman. "3. Could John C. Cope or any of his deputies unlock the said door of the auditor's office after the old lock was removed and a new one put on by said Richard Osborn by the use of any one of the keys that were used to unlock the lock removed by said Osborn? No.

was not this the only outside door to the

"4. Did not William A. Shuck, after the new lock was placed on the door of the auditor's office by said Osborn, lock and unlock the door thereof with the keys that belonged to the new lock placed thereon by said Osborn? Yes. "W. G. SIMPSON, Foreman.

W. G. SIMPSON, Foreman.

"5. Did not William A. Shuck, without the consent of John C. Cope or his deputy or deputies, take by force the key to the vault containing the public records of the auditor's office forcibly from Martin Shep-herd on the 9th day of December, 1891? Yes. 'W. G. SIMPSON, Foreman.

"6. Was the key to the vault of the auditor's office ever returned to John C. Cope by William A. Shuck, or anyone else for him, that was forcibly taken from Martin Shepherd by William A. Shuck on the 9th day of December, 1891? No. "W. G. SIMPSON, Foreman.

"7. Was not John C. Cope in peaceable possession of the auditor's office as auditor of Jennings, Indiana, on the 9th day of December, 1891, and at the time the key to the vault was forcibly taken from Martin Shepherd, said Cope's deputy, and the new lock was placed upon the outside door by Richard Osborn at the request of William A. Shuck? Yes. "W. G. SIMPSON, Foreman.

"8. Did not the term of auditor of Jennings county to which Shuck was elected begin on or before Nov. 18, 1890? Yes. "W. G. SIMPSON, Foreman.

"9. Did not William A. Shuck, on Nov. 20, 1891, pay to John D. Kidd, the treasurer of Jennings county, the sum of \$2,357.66 as public money with which said Shuck was then chargable as such treasurer, and present to said Kidd for his official signature, and which said Kidd signed at Shuck's request, a receipt in the words and figures following?

" 'VERNON, Ind., Nov. 20, 1890. " '22 257.66. Received of William A. Shuck, ex-treasurer of Jennings county, Indiana, and whose term of office expired as such treasurer Nov. 18, 1886, the sum of \$2,357.66, that being the amount of public moneys with which said Shuck was chargeable as such treasurer at said date, and which he has not accounted for nor paid over until now, as shown by the books and

receipts of said office. "'JOHN D. KIDD, Treasurer." W. G. SIMPSON, Foreman. The defendant submitted the following: "Had not the said William A. Shuck been duly elected and qualified to take the office of auditor of Jennings county on and before the said 9th day of December, 1891, and had he not peaceably entered upon the discharge of his duties when Martin Shepherd sought to interfere with him in the discharge of such duties before the